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SWEPT BY A STORM.

A TERRIFIC CYCLONE VISITS CINCINNATI AND OTHER PLACES.

Daylight Turned Into Darkness by the Black Clouds—Heavy Down-Pour of Rain, Accompanied by High Winds, Doing Great Damage to Property—Several People Killed.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Passengers on the Chicago and Alton train which arrived tonight, had a remarkable experience with the cyclone. At Pontiac, Ill., a storm cloud was seen gathering in the west, and moving in a northeast direction. As the train sped on, the storm kept coming nearer every minute, and the passengers began to realize that they were being chased by the cyclone. Just as the train pulled into Odell, Ill., a deluge of rain struck the town and the air was full of debris. In a moment several stores and the hotel were unroofed, and one large brick building was nearly destroyed. Under the wreck of the structure two children were buried. The telegraph wires in that vicinity are reported down.

Specials from Streator and Rockford, Ill., and Peru, Ind., tell of a terrible wind and hail storm at those points. From Peru, Ind., reports are received to the effect that houses were unroofed, trees uprooted and wheat fields blown down. A large amount of stock is reported killed by the lightning. In the country surrounding Streator rain and hail fell for an hour and a half, and the destruction visited upon grain, fruit and all other crops was terrible. From Rockford, Ill., telegrams are received to the effect that houses were unroofed, trees uprooted and wheat fields blown down. A large amount of stock is reported killed by the lightning.

At 6:47 p.m., the senate adjourned. The bill now goes to the house of representatives for concurrence. The bill is a measure to regulate the railroads, and is expected to be passed by the senate in the near future. The bill is a measure to regulate the railroads, and is expected to be passed by the senate in the near future.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Indemnity to the Chinese—The Army Appropriation Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the morning hour in the house, Mr. Belmont, of New York, on behalf of the committee on foreign affairs, called up the joint resolution providing indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. The resolution was considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Belmont gave a history of the Chinese massacres at Rock Springs, Wyoming. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and the committee rose. The house then went on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Belmont moved to increase from \$300,000 to \$400,000 the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the Springfield armory.

After some debate, the motion was agreed to—yeas 103, nays 106. The committee then rose.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and they spent the remainder of the day's session, discussing over an item of \$1,800 for a steam launch for the use of the legation at Constantinople.

Mr. Morrison moved that the appropriation be increased to \$10,000. If the house agreed, Mr. Morrison's motion was lost—yeas 78, nays 103.

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FREE TRADE ADVOCATES.

The South Carolina Anti-Tariff People to Assemble.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12.—[Special.]—On the second of next month the South Carolina free trade association will meet in this city. The following announcement has been given for publication in the newspapers: It is altogether probable that Congressman George D. Tillman will accept the challenge for a joint discussion. Should he do so, some of the "free trade" men will be factually called, but will be badly used before the controversy ends.

There Was Some Objection at Home.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 12.—[Special.]—Mr. E. A. Dudley and Miss J. E. Dudley, of Benton, Lowndes county, were married at Cuthbert, Ga., at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The bride and groom were accompanied by a large party of friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church at Cuthbert. The bride is the daughter of Mr. J. H. Smith, of Cuthbert. The groom is the son of Mr. J. H. Smith, of Cuthbert.

Mr. Davis Sick.

MISSOURI CITY, May 12.—Jefferson Davis has been confined to his room since his return to Beauvoir, suffering from prostration induced by the late exciting scenes through which he has passed. He is under the care of several physicians, and it is expected that with proper treatment he will be able to fill his appointment at Mobile.

Elkhart Cases in Court.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The cases of Manuel More and General DeGard, alleged leaders of Soto's filibustering expedition against Honduras, were called in the United States circuit court today to fix a day for trial. The accused, who were out on bail, did not answer and their bonds were declared forfeited.

Nomination for Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—N. Wallace, president of the produce exchange, has been nominated by the democrats of the second district for congress in the place of J. C. Beard, declined.

ACROSS THE SEA.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE IRISH MEASURE.

Mr. Gladstone Will Try to Dissolve Parliament, but the Queen will Not Give Her Assent to It—The Excitement in Ulster—Other News From the Old World—Items of Interest.

LONDON, May 12.—A political meeting was held at the residence of Joseph Chamberlain today. Sixty members of the house of commons were present. Mr. Chamberlain explained the renewal of his activity against Gladstone's home rule bill by saying that he had been clearly informed last Saturday that the premier was prepared to expunge from his measure the clause excluding Irish representatives from sitting at Westminster, and thus maintain the unity of the empire as desired by the radicals. Mr. Chamberlain declared that now nothing short of a withdrawal of the home rule bill would restore unity among the liberals.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that those present would do the utmost in their power to oppose the government's Irish bill, as there was no hope that the measure would be amended in a way to make them acceptable to the followers of Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain declared that now nothing short of a withdrawal of the home rule bill would restore unity among the liberals.

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THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

The Manual of Discipline Discussed—Other Business of the Conference.

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THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors in Baltimore—Bishop Becker.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The meeting of the board of directors of the Catholic University, held today in this city, was attended by Archbishop Gibbons, Williams, of Boston, Corrigan, of New York; Ryan, of Philadelphia; Bishop Keane, of Richmond; Spalding, of Peoria; Martin, of Dakota; Monsignor Foley, of New York; Fathers Foley, Baltimore, and Chappell, of Washington, and Eugene Kelly, Michael Jenkins, B. N. Ferren, and Thos. E. Waggaman. Protestant members were called home by the death of his father. The committee of prelates appointed to make collections reported most gratifying results. The selection of a full representation of archbishops, their choice to be announced at the next meeting. Ten plans for the building were submitted and three were selected. It was determined that the disciplinary regulations of the university should be left to a body of ecclesiastics.

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A ROAD TO QUIMMAN.

The People of Brooks County Anxious for the Extension.

QUIMMAN, Ga., May 12.—[Special.]—The people of Quimman and all along the line with delight the very thought of an all rail direct connection with Macon. This road, when built, will give to the many reasons of the very best of the very best paying road in the state. For the reasons, it will give the most direct travel and freight communication to the north and northwest to Florida, of any other route now constructed or to be constructed. That it will strike through from Dooly county, south, the finest timber belt that, perhaps, can be found on the continent. That every mile of it will pass through a first rate country that will be sustaining with its timber and agricultural products the road. That from Quimman, by sending out a branch via Monticello, Fla., to James Island, just a little southwest of Tallahassee, it will strike directly through the very heart and alder middle Florida. That from Quimman, the main line can be extended into south Florida, and it will strike directly through the very heart and alder middle Florida. These are only a few of the many advantages over all others that this road will give. It is not to be wondered at that capitalists are becoming thoroughly in earnest in its early completion. The people all along the line can be induced, if the subject is rightly presented to them, to contribute liberally in donations of lands and subscriptions for bonds.

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PER COPY, OR BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, AT \$1 PER
MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS OR \$10 A YEAR.
THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE AT ALL TRADING
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PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENTS RECEIVING IMPORTANT NEWS,
QUICKLY FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAIL
ORDERS TO THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 13, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and
Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a.
m.: Fair weather; nearly clear.
Barometer, 30.1. Thermometer, 70. Wind,
S.W. by S. Light breeze.The bill to regulate commerce, known as
the "Cullum bill," passed the senate yester-
day, and now goes to the house. Its provisions
can be found in the proceedings of the
senate on our first page.The reports from all parts of the state in-
dicate serious damage to the oat and wheat
crops. The long drouth now prevalent has
proven disastrous. Fruit, however, while
not as heavy as last year, promises to be
plentiful.RIGHT REV. THOMAS H. BECKER, the
newly designated Catholic bishop of Savannah,
will make his first appearance in Atlanta
tonight. He is a man of ripe scholar-
ship, and will be welcomed as one of the ec-
clesiastical dignitaries of the state.It was a happy coincidence that General
Gordon should have addressed the people of
America from the spot upon which Ben
Hill stood in 1868 when he so forcibly ar-
ranged the Bullock legislature. Gordon was
the elected governor of the people then,
though counted out of it by political chieft-
ern, and the people have treasured his name
ever since.The religious denominations are having a
busy time holding conventions. The southern
Baptists have just completed their labors
at Montgomery; the Methodists are in
quadrennial session at Richmond; the Epis-
cops of this diocese yesterday met in Sa-
vannah, and the meeting of the board of
directors of the Catholic university in Balti-
more was largely attended by dignitaries of
that church.Taking Snap Judgment on the People.
A correspondent has sent us the follow-
ing suggestive article:LAGRANGE, Ga., May 11, 1886.—Editors Constitution.
The democratic party ought to protect in
the most emphatic manner against the late
meeting in Clarke county.That meeting was without the shadow of ex-
cuse or justification except to foreclose the issue
against General Gordon before he had a hearing.
Called three weeks even before the state com-
mittee had met to call the convention, its only pur-
pose must have been to secure the delegates for
Bacon before any other candidate had a chance
to be heard. Was this fair or democratic? If
the county meeting can properly be called before
the state committee has met, and the convention,
why was it not called last year? Bacon was
a candidate then. If this principle is admitted,
why may we not expect county meetings to be
held in the next six months before the state
committee meets? Where is the limit to be
set, if not with the meeting of the state com-
mittee?If a democrat of Clarke county can show any
reason why party discipline should be ignored
and this meeting called now instead of two
months later—except to "run in" the Bacon de-
legates before the campaign has opened and its
issues discussed—thousands of democrats will
be glad to hear them. As it now stands, it looks
like a snap judgment that should neither be per-
mitted nor indulged in. I sign myself in
frankness.A STRONG GORDON MAN.
Our correspondent is right. If the right
of a county to select delegates three weeks
before the state committee has met, is ad-
mitted, there is no reason why they should
not select delegates twelve months before
the state committee has met. If 41 men had
the right to meet last Friday, and pledge the
delegates of that county to a convention not
yet called, to Major Bacon, they had the
same right to have met last September and
have done the same thing. Acquiescence in
this practice may lead to very ugly results
in the future. Some of Major Bacon's sup-
porters have spoken out against this matter. In
two of the counties prematurely polled for
Major Bacon, the result of the "meetings" will
be reversed by a popular movement.General Gordon and his friends ask for
primaries in every county. They recognize
the people as supreme. They want nothing
that the people will not give through the
ballot-box. If Major Bacon and his friends
will join them in this respect, the people
will have the chance to control the election,
otherwise the politicians will control. Re-
member, General Gordon and his friends ask
for primaries. Major Bacon's friends oppose
them. This issue cannot be obscured.

A Feature of the Campaign.

A very curious feature of the gubernatorial
campaign is the idea, or belief, that
seems to be entertained by the friends of Mr.
Bacon in regard to the candidacy of General
Gordon. This idea, or belief, is to the
effect that General Gordon, by becoming
a candidate for the nomination has violated
some precedent, or committed some
breach of propriety that ought to be
punished. We have observed vague hints
of this sort in several of the newspapers that
have been advocating the claims of Mr.
Bacon, and there is a similar intimation in
the report of Mr. Bacon's Augusta speech.The report is a very meagre synopsis of
the speech, but it seems to be a sympathetic
one. "For months," said Mr. Bacon, ac-
cording to this report, "the question of se-
lecting a democratic candidate for governor
had been considered calmly by the people.
The names of several distinguished gentle-
men had been selected, but nearly all had
declined. Only two avowed candidates re-
mained in this canvass, which was absolutely
devoid of excitement or feeling. The general
drift of preference seemed to set steadily in
one direction. The popular mind was ad-
justing itself to circumstances as to the re-
sult. One of the avowed candidates grace-
fully retired. With his retirement came the
excuse that it was necessary that some one
commanding, towering form should appear
on the scene to lead the divisions and unite
the factions. All was peace when Gordon
leaped into the arena with dramatic accom-
paniment. With positions reversed, Bacon
had acted as Gordon did."which we have quoted is correct, but if it is
even substantially correct it affords a capital
illustration of the curious—not to say extra-
ordinary—feature of the campaign to which
we have alluded. There is an unmistakable
intimation that General Gordon, in becom-
ing a candidate before the people, has in-
vaded some other candidate's rights, or
poached upon some other candidate's pre-
serves.To what extent this remarkable state of
mind will lend heat to the canvass we do
not know; but it is a fact, apparent to every-
body in the state, that no candidate has a
lien on the gubernatorial nomination. That
honor is one for which any citizen, or any
number of citizens, from the highest to the
lowest, may compete. There can be no series
of circumstances, no combination of results,
which will give any candidate a lien on this
privilege. Neither a series of victories, nor a
series of defeats, can give a candidate the
right to press his claims before the people of
the state unopposed by any other candidate.If it were otherwise—if it were in the
power of any particular candidate to close
the door to competition and opposition—
there would be no such thing as fair play,
and fair play is a jewel that the people of
this state prize very highly. That is all
that any candidate can ask or desire. If Mr.
Bacon is as strong with the people as his
friends claim, the candidacy of General
Gordon will not interfere with him very ma-
terially; if General Gordon is as strong as
his friends believe him to be, the candidacy
of Mr. Bacon will not trouble him.The fact to be recognized—the fact that
the people do recognize—is that these two
gentlemen are candidates for the guberna-
tional nomination. The claims of each will
have to be left directly to the people. Neither
candidate can afford to permit his opponent
to say that he is in favor of unfair methods,
or that he is striving to secure the nomina-
tion by unfair means. This is a campaign in
which the attempt to take snap judgment on
the people will fail, as it ought to fail. Pri-
mary elections, at which all the voters of
the democratic party in Georgia may have
an opportunity of expressing their choice,
are in the direction of fair play. At the
result of many elections, neither candidate can
afford to protest.There is another point in Mr. Bacon's Aug-
usta speech which should be corrected here.
He says—or is reported as saying—that the
excuse given for General Gordon's candidacy
is that a "commanding, towering form
should appear on the scene to lead the di-
visions and unite the factions." We have
never heard of any such excuse. The demo-
cratic party of Georgia is now, and has been
for some time, thoroughly united. There
are no divisions and no factions. The only
difference of opinion among democrats just
now is as to whether General Gordon or Mr.
Bacon shall be governor of the state.

Labor's Friend and Enemy.

Next fall the Knights of Labor will elect
their grand master. The re-election of Mr.
Powderly will, of course, be the best thing
for the order, and for the cause of labor.
Unfortunately this wise and moderate
leader is not without enemies in his own
household.In the Knights of Labor, as in "every
society, there is a conservative element
and an extreme element. Mr. Powderly
represents the conservatives. He favors ar-
bitration and judicious legislation, in short,
peaceful remedies. He opposes boycotts,
strikes, lawlessness and intemperance. The
extremists, while they have not committed
themselves to socialist doctrines, have
been more or less influenced by them. They
want to revolutionize things at once, peace-
ably if they can, and forcibly if they see no
other short cut.Martin Irons represents the extremists.
This man's hot-headed course during the
southwestern strike will be recollected by
our readers. Irons is sullen and dissatisfied
because Mr. Powderly condemned him for
precipitating an unwise and unnecessary
conflict. He has his backers, and the
scheme is to bring about a change in the gen-
eral board, placing Irons at the head, with
associates who favor what is called an ag-
gressive policy.No greater disaster could befall the
Knights than the election of a man like
Martin Irons. At present the organization
commands respect. Capitalists and states-
men listen to its complaints, and public
opinion is largely with it. This is because
the knights have endeavored to regard the
rights of others while maintaining their
own. But under a leader who countenances
violence and open defiance of the law, the
knights will see public sentiment solidly
arrayed against them. The election of an
extremist means the disruption and decay
of the order. If the knights are wise they
will stick to Powderly, who is their friend,
and reject Irons, who is in reality their
enemy.The Georgia Bonds and Governor
McDaniel.We print in another column the history
of the sale of the three and a half million
of Georgia bonds that has just been closed
by Governor McDaniel and the purchasers.
It is the largest single transaction in the
securities of this state ever made for cash,
and Governor McDaniel deserves the thanks
of the people of the state for the careful busi-
ness way he has handled it.When we consider the threats that have
been made for years by the holders of the
Georgia bogus bonds, that when it became
necessary for the state to go into the markets
of the world to procure money, that they
would find the state had no credit; and when
we recall to mind the frantic efforts of
Henry Clews and his associates, backed by
some of the press of the north, to carry these
threats into execution when the proposition
was published to sell this large amount of
state bonds, we can see some of the difficul-
ties that Governor McDaniel had to encoun-
ter in this transaction.Georgia was fortunate in having a gov-
ernor, when this test came to be made, who
had sense enough to manage it with so
much skill and such great firmness.
We can all recall the fact that not a few
members of the legislature that passed the
bill thought it would be impossible to float a
five per cent bond at par. A majority
thought it could be done, and wisely gave
the governor large discretion to reduce the
rate if possible. The facts which we print
show that he not only was able to sell the
bonds for less than five per cent, but that he
sold them for less than four and a half per
cent, and in this single transaction saved
the state eighty thousand dollars per annum
in interest, and demonstrated to the worldthat Georgia bonds were as good in the mar-
kets of the world as the bonds of any state in
the union. We but voice the sentiment of all
good men in Georgia when we say that he has
made an admirable transaction for the state.It is not claiming too much to say that
this negotiation made it possible to float a
four and a half per cent municipal bond in
this state, and that so firm and fixed has
been the judgment of the financial world
on the status of affairs, that it would be pos-
sible now to float a three and a half per
cent bond at par. In fact these very
bonds cannot be purchased anywhere today
for less than one hundred and eight, and
many of our best financiers say they will
reach one hundred and ten by July the
first.Governor McDaniel had the hearty co-opera-
tion of all the departments under him in
this transaction, and from our personal
knowledge the able and calm judgment of
Attorney General Anderson, and the careful
manner in which every contract was drawn,
as the matter developed, from the first bid
to the final payment of the money, greatly
aided him in making such a decided success
of the sale.Treasurer Hardeman was indefatigable in
his department, and has probably performed
more work in this single transaction than
any treasurer was ever called upon to do for
the small amount of compensation allowed him.It will be a magnificent record for a gov-
ernor to be able to say when he quietly re-
tires from the office of governor, "I saved my
people over one hundred and thirty thousand
dollars annually in interest."No governor ever did better work for a
state or built a more lasting monument
to his fame. It may be said that other men
have not had the opportunity. But those
who know the facts know that Governor
McDaniel, by his courage and ability
largely made this opportunity for himself.
If Governor McDaniel's service as governor
had no work but this, it would be a mem-
orable and beneficent administration.

The Young Men's Library.

The reports of the Young Men's Library
presented on Tuesday evening, show that
one of our valued institutions is in need of
help. The chief trouble is a bonded debt,
to which the rental of the stores on the
ground floor, by contract, devoted. This
debt is \$12,000, and if it could be taken up
at once, the library association could buy
new books, and expand in other ways im-
mensely to meet the wants of our people in
the way of reading matter. As things are
going, however, the debt will not be redeemed
inside of ten years, and a decade of sluggish-
ness and inefficiency is too dreadful to con-
template. But unless the debt is cancelled,
the present state of things will be continued,
with every prospect of becoming worse.The people of this city can not afford to
let an institution capable of, and in every
way fitted for, great good to the community
to become crippled by debt. The debt should
be paid off, and the library left free to carry
out its mission. The debt, it should be re-
membered, is not a floating debt incurred on
account of operating expenses, but is a part
of the cost of the lot and building. The prop-
erty of the association is valuable, but its net
income is not. It has no money to put into
books, no money to expend for periodicals,
no money with which to make its spacious
quarters more attractive to young men. Ev-
ery branch of its work is obstructed, post-
poned, dwarfed or wholly blocked through
the want of funds. The bonded debt ab-
sorbs the income. Atlanta should wipe it
out, and unloose the hands of the young men
who give their time to the work. Let us
hope their efforts will be generously met,
and that at the end of the coming year our
favorite institution will be debt-free, and
will thus be able to renew its old-time ef-
ficiency, influence and usefulness.

The Greek Trouble.

It is scarcely conceivable that Greece is
about to fight Turkey simply to satisfy the
clamor of the people, who threaten to mob
the government if the army is withdrawn
from the frontier. It is certainly not prob-
able that she is without some assurance of
support. The fact that the Russian and
French ambassadors remain in Athens, while
the British, Italian, German and Austrian
ministers have gone to their respective ships,
shows that the Grecian cause is by no means
without friends among the powers. If the
little peninsula state can hold its own in
the field for a short time, it is believed there
will be a general rising in the Balkan states,
and that Russia and France will find an op-
portunity to come to the rescue, and then
there will either be a general European war,
or else Greece will obtain the territory de-
creed to her by the Berlin treaty. The
Greeks evidently know what they are doing.
They are not crazy. They mean business,
and Russia will be apt to regard acts of co-
ercion on the part of the allied powers, as
an excuse for the march she has long con-
templated.The Boston Record is nothing if not honest.
It admits that the "clerk" who wrote the
letter in the Constitution's reply to the North-
bridge, Mass., man who inquired: "Was there
any man named Shakespeare, or was it written
by another author?" If the Northbridge
searcher after truth falls into the hands of the
Bostonians, he will have a rough time.The Louisiana republican legislature is now
in session in Ohio, and the senate is making
laws without a quorum.
LEANDER RICHARDSON, one of the brightest
journalists in New York, has written a capital
book about London, entitled "The Dark City."
The book does not read like a hackneyed
record of travel. It describes many things missed
by the average correspondent, and, by the
way, they are just the things that people like
to read about. "The Dark City" is as interest-
ing as a novel.About 2 o'clock, last Sunday morning, an
immense ball of lightning crashed into Mr.
John Page's handsome brick mansion in Chi-
cago, and played smash generally. At the
time mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Page were sound
asleep in their bedroom on the first floor.
Their daughter Anna, about 19 years of age,
occupied a front room on the second floor, and
was also asleep in bed. A report as of the
bursting of a bomb and the crash of flying
articles overhead suddenly aroused Mr. Page,
and, rushing up stairs and into his daughter's
room, he was horrified to see the apartment
littered with bricks, mortar, broken glass, gas
fixtures, and the wooden framework of the
west window. Hurrying over the debris to
his daughter's bed, which was in an alcove ex-
tending from the room, he was agonizingly
struck to find the young woman calmly sleep-ing through it all. Miss Page doubtless
thought that a dynamite bomb had exploded
in her room, and as such things are common
in Chicago, she turned over to take another
nap.The Indianapolis Journal seriously remarks
that Alabama has only one daily paper.
Uncle Johnny New appears to be intimate with
the whole south.It is a little singular that Dr. William A.
Hammond, the eminent surgeon and novelist,
has never been claimed as a southerner. He
is a native of Annapolis, Md., but during the
war was a surgeon general of the federal army.
During recent years he has found time in the
middle of his extensive practice to write novels,
short stories and plays. He is a wonderful
worker. He gives himself just sixty days in
which to write a novel of some four or five hun-
dred printed pages, and does not consider that
rapid writing by any means. The doctor has
not injured his medical reputation by his liter-
ary pursuits. He is a great authority on ner-
vous diseases, and makes big fees. Although
an old man now, he possesses the next thing
to youth, a pretty young wife, and the two are
very popular in New York society circles.A WASHINGTON special to the Boston Jour-
nal says that President Cleveland is not to be
married to Miss Folsom, but to her mother, a
handsome widow of forty-four. The special
says that the president is much amused to find
it generally believed that he is to marry the
daughter instead of the mother. Yes, it is
very laughable. It must tickle a man to death
to know that he is engaged to a woman of
forty-four instead of a girl of twenty-two.RESKINS says he is the only tory left in Eng-
land. This is something to be grateful for. It
has been a vile organization.Under the laws of Kansas no person who
served in the union army can be buried in the
potter's field. The funeral expenses to the
extent of fifty dollars of such a die in
poverty must be borne by the county. No
soldier who served his country in either a
blue or a gray uniform should be allowed to
die of starvation, and a decent burial should
be provided for.The editor of the New York Graphic says
"it is very embarrassing to live in Georgia."
Oh, not if you pay your debts.CONGRESSMAN HOLK, of Tennessee, is an
oddsity. A special correspondent describes him
as a typical East Tennesseean, lean and leath-
ery, with a sallow, deeply-seamed face. Just
now the lines are more strongly drawn, and
the congressman has a nervous, agitated man-
ner and a worried look, unusual to him.
"Yes, thank you," he says in response to the
mention of his age. "I know it, for I've had
it. But it doesn't change the subject, and goes on
like this: 'Do you know I smoked my last
cigar at six o'clock last Monday morning? It's
a fact. I haven't had a smoke since. I quit
one before, in 1870, and didn't touch tobacco
until 1882, when I had a big campaign on, and
thought I must have something to brace up
with. Talk about the hold whisky gets on a
man! I tell you one can have the devilish
strongest of tobacco habits. I know it, for I've
had 'em. Do you know what tobacco made
me do once? I tell you. I jumped in the
river in February, and swam around till I got
cooled off, all on account of tobacco. I am
done with the weed now, for good.'"BEN BUTLER winks at the Boston reporters.
Perhaps this is the way he captured Editor
Dana.MR. GLADSTONE wears a pair of shamrock
occasionally. Faith! 'tis a lively little shrub.
The recent cyclone at Kansas City demol-
ishes two beliefs. First, that cyclones avoid
large cities. Second, that they pay in their
work late in the afternoon instead of in the
morning. A cyclone is a mighty uncertain
thing.BUFFALO gnats are terrible pests in the Mis-
sissippi valley. The other day Bill Snells, in
Crittenden county, Ark., was stung and
choked to death by these gnats. When he
was found gnats were crawling in and out of
his ears and nose. His mouth and nostrils
were filled with gnats. Swarms of gnats had
settled in his wide stretched eyes, and were
feeding on the sightless orbs. His clothing
was filled with gnats, and a halo of gnats hov-
ered around the dead man. Snells had been
in the L'Angeville swamp, and it is supposed
that he had been run away from the gnats.
The insects were so thick, however, that they
drove him wild, and, finally becoming ex-
hausted, he fell prostrate, then was smothered
by the swarms of gnats. The death of Snells
must have been horrible—choked into eter-
nity by seething, living myriads of insects.
This is the second case on record where buffa-
lo gnats have destroyed human life.A MAN from Rochester, N. Y., is lecturing
on "Journalism" at Cornell university. Jour-
nalism appears to be a big thing to college
boys.JOHN LOGAN will not have an amanuensis
while composing his book. He takes his pen
between his hands and spatters American
English all over the walls and ceiling.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Knights of Labor Secretary.
Sub-editor, Philadelphia, Pa.: Please give
me the home and address of the grand secretary
of the Knights of Labor.Frederick W. Turner, secretary general ex-
ecutive board, Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, Pa.Frequently Seen.
Subscriber, I. V. White has the white,
frothy appearance of certain spots on brick build-
ings? How can it be removed?The white or frothy spots on brick build-
ings? How can it be removed?A War Belle.
WASHINGTON, Ga., May 12.—Editors Con-
stitution: In June 1861, one G. W. Brooks, about
18 years of age, and from the Strawberry plains col-
lege in Tennessee, came to Atlanta, and joined
Company B, 7th Georgia infantry, then L. J. Gar-
rett's Co., afterward G. J. Forester's. While in Vir-
ginia he was promoted to a private, and a pres-
ent from his father, so he told me, to take care of him
called for it. We became separated and I after-
wards learned that he had been killed at the battle of
Tennessee. If his father, mother, or any of his
brothers or sisters are still living and will com-
municate with me at the above office, I will gladly
send this book to them. Respectfully, etc.2d Lieutenant Company B, 7th Georgia Infantry
in 1861-2.Gossip About People and Things in the Pal-
metto Capital.COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12.—[Special.]—Straw-
berries are very plentiful and cheap in Columbia.
The young ladies of the Columbia female col-
lege are flocking to Florida on a pleasure trip to
spend a week.
All the negroes who were in Bethel church when
the fire was done which caused the death of
Chris Lee, are in jail. They will stand trial for
murder when the court of sessions meets here
in July. They will be defended by four of the
ablest criminal lawyers of this state.
A number of musical ladies connected with the
Episcopal church in this place will give an old-
fashioned concert in the opera house tomorrow night.
The performers will be habited in quaint and an-
tiqued costumes. A brilliant success is looked
for.The Columbia and Johnson baseball clubs will
play a match game here tomorrow afternoon.
Both clubs are in admirable condition, and a hard
struggle and animated exhibition may be antici-
pated.Our Mary as a Banquet of Beauty.
From the Boston Transcript.
If ever Miss Anderson is a literal and con-
tinual banquet of beauty, it is in "The Lady of
Gloam."

GEORGIA BONDS ALL SOLD.

History of the Negotiations—Fine Record
for Georgia.The announcement that Treasurer Hardeman
and Secretary Palmer, of the executive depart-
ment, have returned from New York, whither
they had been sent by Governor McDaniel to com-
plete the delivery of the 3 1/2 per cent bonds, will
remind the people of the most successful finan-
cial transaction in the history of the state. We present
the details as a matter of interest to our readers:
The legislature, December 3, 1884, authorized
the governor to issue and sell \$4,465,000 of bonds,
bearing not exceeding 5 per cent interest, to pay prin-
cipal of 3 per cent, 7 per cent, and 5 per cent bonds of
state, maturing in 1885 and 1886; also \$3,000,000 of
this amount before 1 per cent, maturing July 1,
1886. On account of the state university having
some of the 5 per cent bonds funded under a pre-
vious statute, the amount actually issued was \$3,
922,000. The act authorized public sale by com-
petitive bidding, and the rejection of all bids, and
sale by private negotiation; in other words, either
public or private sale.Governor McDaniel advertised for bids on 5 per
cent bonds, deliverable in installments to meet
maturing bonds. The general opinion in
Georgia was that the world would not
be able to float bonds at a lower rate of interest. The bids were
received on April 11th, 1885, and amounted to \$3,
922,000. The bids were for 3 1/2 per cent bonds,
maturing in 1885 and 1886, and for 5 per cent
bonds, maturing in 1886. The bids were for a
total of \$3,922,000. The bids were for a total of
\$3,922,000. The bids were for a total of \$3,922,000.The aggregate of Georgia bids was \$1,014,000,
making 26 1/2 per cent of the total. The average
of all the bids was about 10 1/2 per cent. The
bids were for a total of \$3,922,000. The bids were
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from Moses Taylor & Co. of New York, for \$3,
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CONSTITUTIONALS.

Pencil Paragraphs and Editorial Shortcuts
Caught on the Run.In the south Georgia papers I see the announce-
ment that Charles Johnson is dead. That is a
very simple announcement. Men die every day,
and are forgotten. But Charles Johnson was not
of the ordinary sort. He was a life out of the
common run. I don't pretend to say how long he
lived at the place where his death occurred. He
was 103 years old when he died, and he had seen
several generations pass away. He was a midship-
man in

The Georgia Pacific R

ROUND TRIP TICKETS
—TO—
AUSTELL AND SALT SPRINGS

AS FOLLOWS:

LIMITED TO TWO DAYS,

Including date of sale.

SIXTY CENTS


ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Limited to return before noon Monday,

FIFTY CENTS

ALEX. S. THWEAT, S. B. WEBB,
T. P. A. Pass. Agent.
B. F. WYLY, JR., General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BAERNUM, G. P. A. and T. A.,
Birmingham, Ala.

"NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL."
TARRANT'S EXTRACT
 —OF—
CUBEBS and COPAIBA



Is an old, tried remedy for gonorrhoea, gleet and all diseases of the urinary organs in its neat, portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (it frequently cures in three or four days and always in less time than any

To prevent fraud see that each package has a red strip across the face of label, with the signature of TARRANT & CO., N. Y., upon it.

TRUSTEES' SALE,
Property of the Columbus Manufacturing
Company.

complete and fully equipped cotton factory, together with nearly a mile of the finest water power on the Chattahoochee river, just above the city of Columbus.

STATE OF GEORGIA, MUSCOGEE COUNTY.—By virtue of the power vested in us under the terms and conditions of a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned J. Rhodes Browne and A.

lges, trustees by the Columbus manufacturing company, of Muscogee county, state of Georgia, dated March 1, 1881, whereby the said corporation conveyed to us all the property, real and personal, hereinafter described, in trust, to secure the payment of its certain issue of bonds and the interest coupons thereof as in said trust deed specified and numerated (all of which appears duly of record in

Mortgage Deed BOOK "A", FOLIOS 367 to 373. March
 1884, in the clerk's office of superior court Muscoe-
 county, Georgia and in Record Deeds, volume
 O, pages 81 to 88 inclusive, March 22, 1884, office
 of the probate court in the county of Lee, state of
 Alabama, and in conformity with the directions
 and terms prescribed in the resolutions passed by
 the holders of said bonds, on April 24, 1886, under
 the authority conferred by said deed of trust.

We will sell in the city Columbus, Muscogee county, Georgia, on the 3d day of August, 1886, between the legal hours of sale, in front of the auction house of F. M. Knowles & Co., on the northeast corner of Broad street and Tenth (formerly Crawford street,) (being the usual place for sheriff's sales in said city of Columbus) at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following de-

uted property of the Columbus manufacturing
 company, to-wit: All those lots and parcels of land
 situated, lying and being, as follows: Fractional
 section number twenty-six (26) and the north half
 fractional section number thirty-five (35), both
 fractional township number eighteen (18), range
 number thirty (30) in formerly Russell now Lee
 county, state of Alabama. Also the following lots
 of lands lying and being in the eighth district of

uscogee county, state of Georgia, known as lots number eighty-six (86) and eighty-seven (87) and the west half of lot number seventy-four (74) and sections numbered ninety-one (91) and ninety-two (92) and island number three (3) in Chattahoochee river, and a small enclosure situated east of the residence formerly occupied by J. R. Clapp, used as residence and grazing lot, containing seven (7)

res more or less. All of said lands last described and being in the county of Muscogee and State of Georgia, and together with said lands in said county, Alabama, containing eight hundred and thirty (830) acres more or less.

Also, all of the said Columbus manufacturing company's buildings on said land in Muscogee county, Ga., operated as a cotton factory, and with all of the improvements in any manner appertaining to the same.

nd appurtenant thereto, (inclusive of the cards, indies, looms, machinery and fixtures of every kind and whatever contained in said buildings also all and singular the other improvements on all of the lands aforementioned and described; also the entire water power owned and controlled by said Columbus manufacturing company on and in said Mattahoechee river, together with all and singular

The plant of said cotton factory consists at present of 4,544 spindles, 139 looms and other suitable machinery, all in good condition and producing good work. Present capacity 7,500 yards a day of heavy sheetings and shirtings, three yards to the yard.

H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD
114 So. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK OFFICE—22 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

Monday night."
It is earnestly desired
the association shall attend
meeting.

